

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, Issued Thursdays, One Dollar a Year.

THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO. OFFICE 400 STATE STREET.

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return refused communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Underground London contains 30,000 miles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,500 miles of water mains, 3,200 miles of gas pipes, all definitely fixed.

There are now over five hundred street railroad corporations in the State of Pennsylvania, where eight years ago there were only about sixty. The remarkable increase is due almost entirely to the adoption of electricity as a motive power for such roads.

A striking illustration of the loss on the rupee is afforded by the statement in the latest report on the moral and material progress and condition of India that of a six years' increase of military expenditure amounting to nearly three million tens of rupees as much as 70 per cent. is attributable to the fall in exchange.

"No, I am not a candidate for the presidency, and if all the people of the United States should join together and offer it to me I would not accept the position. I am too old. No man of seventy-two has the right to undertake the work and responsibility which come to the chief executive of the United States." So says, and wisely says, Senator Sherman.

Among the principles agreed upon at the Penitentiary congress which recently met in Paris were: 1. That manual labor must be made obligatory in the case of all penalties entailing deprivation of liberty. 2. That prisoners have no right to wages, but that it is for the interest of the State to give them something on their liberation. 3. That special places of restraint should be maintained for individuals acquitted or released on account of their mental condition.

An Ohio revivalist preacher named Jonas advertises in the Springfield New Era that his services can be procured by the day or week at very reasonable rates. "He has a strong voice, and is able to speak to the largest audiences at grove meetings. He is not backward about speaking twice a day where opportunity is afforded. His heart is full of the work, and he is anxious to reach people with his message of deliverance. He can preach on Sundays as well as talk politics on week days. He is a very efficient revivalist. He has a wonderful faculty of entertaining, holding, and convincing audiences, and can speak in the same place night after night with continually increasing attendance."

Editor Stead of London has discovered that one of the wants of the modern world is a convenient baby exchange. There are families of too many children, and there are couples who have none. There are homes desolated by bereavement, and others that are rendered almost as unbearable by the influx of a superabundance of little ones. There are infants that have been deprived of their parents by death, and there are families of young ones that have succumbed to the grim destroyer. At present no medium of exchange exists that would tend to equalize the supply and demand, or to establish the balance between those who have too many babies and those who have none. Mr. Stead is convinced that an exchange of this kind, and the extension of the practice of adoption, would have the effect of alleviating much misery.

The London Statist says that the value of the United States securities taken up by English capitalists for eight years prior to 1890 was \$1,200,000,000. That was at the rate of \$150,000,000 annually. After 1890, or about the time of the Baring failure, the investment movement ceased, and it is held that from that time down to the present the amount of American holdings disposed of by English investors has exceeded the purchases of new securities. Of course this has been true, especially during the last two years. These facts in themselves are full of interest, but the Statist connects with them a theory of its own for the exportation of our gold. During the eight years referred to, it finds that the excess of merchandise exports from this country was \$420,000,000, and of gold but \$6,000,000. Thus any three years of those eight would have cancelled the balance

of trade in our favor, and left room and reason for large gold exports. At the same time the changes in our industrial condition were leading to the balancing of old investments with new ones. When, therefore, the Angelican appetite for American securities had been sated, gold began to move toward England. The assumption of the Statist is that the movement has not yet concluded, and that until the tide of investments turn in our favor again, any year may be characterized by a record of gold exports as large as those of 1891 and 1893.

A PLEASING PROSPECT.

We notice with pleasure that some of the military gentlemen who are soon going into camp at Niantic do not intend to take any rum, gin, wine or other intoxicating liquors along with them. It is also said that other military gentlemen will follow their example, and that so far as the military gentlemen are concerned the camp will be as free from drunkenness as the convention of the Christian Endeavorers at Boston was. We hope it will be. If it is, the change will be very noticeable. And if the military gentlemen do not take along with them any rum, gin, wine or other intoxicating liquors their good example should and probably will be followed by all the representatives of the newspapers who may accompany the military gentlemen to camp. Last year, it will be remembered, some distinguished military gentlemen said that the bad reputation of the camp was in part due to the antics of some representatives of newspapers. This year all the representatives of newspapers at the camp should be on their guard. They should not be inebriated themselves nor should they tempt the soldiers to inebriety. It must not be said that the camp of 1895 was a failure and a disgrace because of a licentious press. If the military gentlemen can all stay sober for a week surely the literary gentlemen can.

A NEW VIEW OF CHINA.

M. de Gouderville, a Frenchman who has lived in China for a long time, has something to say about China which is so different from the ordinary talk about that country as to be decidedly interesting. Instead of regarding China as a dead power, he thinks it is the coming great power. There is no idea of social progress, however advanced, which has not its place, he says, in the Chinese system. It even finds room for everything that can be applied in the Anarchist Utopias. The Chinese have the minimum of government, the independence and sovereignty of the head of each family, the abolition of standing armies, the reprobation of war unless for defence, the hierarchical officialism of a single class of men chosen for their talents, and with that honor for old age, the respect of tradition, and the conservative spirit pushed to the utmost. No one is afraid of losing his life, but there is great fear of ceasing to rank as a just man who observes time honored laws. The European ideal, says M. de Gouderville, is the ideal of a go-ahead race. The Chinese ideal is that of justice. The European is enterprising, impatient, daring, ready to run all risks, and most honored in being counted brave. Success, in his eyes, is the great criterion of worth. It justifies, no matter what. His supreme argument is the sword. European virtues and vices are found in all their vigor in America. The Chinese are reflective and faithful to tradition. Sentiment of some sort rules the European, reason rules the Chinese. At worst, he declares, the Chinese are undergoing a temporary eclipse, because they hate the revolutionary action of machinery. This dislike will, in the long run, give them pre-eminence and preserve the balance between agriculture and industry.

AN INTERESTING INQUIRY.

That is an interesting inquiry which has been made by Le Figaro, which has tried to find out from the best known teachers and pianists of Paris which of the musical compositions written for the piano is the most difficult of execution. The inquiry did not have an entirely definite result, but sixteen compositions and groups of compositions are named by the French pianists as among those presenting the greatest technical difficulties to the performer. They are as follows: Beethoven's sonatas, opus 57 and opus 106; Bach's "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue"; Brahms's "Variations on a Theme of Paganini"; Balakireff's "Islamey"; Chopin's "Ballades," first, third and fourth, and the finale of his sonata in B flat minor; Liszt's "Etudes" and twelfth "Rhapsody"; Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor and his "Etudes Symphoniques"; St. Saens' "Allegro Appassionato"; a sonata by Thalberg and a sonata by Von Weber. Of these compositions only four have more than one vote and none has more than two. Only one composition has the undivided support of its adherents. This is Balakireff's "Islamey," which both Louis Diemer and Francis Planté declare to be pre-eminently the most difficult to execute of all music yet written for the piano. Mme. Roger-Micols and Marmontel, the oldest of the professors of the Paris Conservatoire, pronounce for Liszt's "Rhapsodie, No. 12," among others; Ravel Pugno and Mme. Roger-Micols name the Beethoven sonata in B flat, opus 106, and these two pianists are also agreed as to the extraordinary difficulty

of Schumann's sonata in F sharp minor. Now an inquiry concerning the piano music which is most painful to hear is in order.

FASHION NOTES.

A New Definition of Rosette. If there is reason for complaint now and then on the part of folk who consider themselves authorities over the change of accepted meaning in certain words, what would the woman say who means to be up in fashion's terms? For it isn't slowly established custom that does the mischief in the vocabulary of styles, but some freakish whim of uncertain source, which upsets all ideas of what a term should stand for. Take the word rosette, for example; who does not know what it means? Few, according to this summer's definition, for this is what constitutes a rosette: a collar-like band of satin in ivory white, is covered with jetted net, edged top and bottom with jet jewels. A pair of ro-



settes of jetted crisp net is at the sides and a pair of tabs of the gauze cover the ends of the collar and the bust line. Their edges touch at the collar and they separate a little as they hang. At the lower edges is set a gathering of jetted gauze with jet jewel edges. Such an affair is worn with any black or white gown, and is called a "rosette" by those who ought to know, so don't think of giving it any other name.

Even the innocent word "bow" is made to comprehend some wonderfully elaborate contrivance, but ordinary bows are still at a premium and are as ornamental as ever. Four of them, of Dresden ribbon, set off the blouse shown here, and a fifth one completes the belt. Silk figured with large flowers is the dress fabric, and it is cut in imitation of a princess gown. The skirt has a front breadth of accordion pleated deep chiffon, but the sides and back, all forming deep godets, are of the figured stuff. A vest of the pleated chiffon appears on the blouse, and the sleeves from the figured stuff terminate at the elbows. The gathered stock collar is of black chiffon. Something distinctly new in the way of neck finish is a pair of black gauze rosettes so large that they fill the neck line from tip of ear to shoulder. These rosettes are connected by bands of gathered gauze, which instead of being drawn closely about the front and back of the neck in the usual choker fashion are drawn down into points front and back, disclosing the rise of the neck prettily, and effectually making all acrawny lines at the sides or tips of collar bones. From the lower edge of the connecting piece in front, spreads a ruffle of the gauze. Such an affair may be worn by a scrawny woman with her "v" bodice, rendering it becoming and dressy, too.

THE SAME.

"Did you go to church yesterday?" "No, but I did the same thing. I took a nap."—Life.

Jones—Where were you last Sunday? Smythe—Teaching a Sunday school of fish.—New York World.

Chipp—What is a living picture, father? Block—A living picture, my son, is one that ought to die but doesn't.—Boston Courier.

Mrs. DeGoode—What did the minister preach against to-day? Mr. DeGoode—(wearily)—He preached against time.—New York Weekly.

He—There's the new moon—look at it over your left shoulder. She—I can't. He—Why? And she pointed mutely to her balloon sleeves.—Chicago Record.

In some long looked-for blessed day How happy will that mortal be Who can with truthful ardor say: "There are no flies on me!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Hit doan' pay ter min' de tongue ob envy," remarked Tania Eben. "Yeh kin make a lot ob folks jealous by 'jes' keepin' quiet an' bein' decent."—Washington Star.

Baroness—When we were in London we saw "Charles's Aunt." Retired Chandler's Wife—Ah, I had the pleasure of dining with her last season at Lucerne.—Fliegende Blätter.

Prohibition Missionary—You are so poor only because you are intoxicated half your time. The Bibulous One—Thash not it, gent. I'm only 'toxicated half 'm time 'cause I'm so poor!—Puck.

He—I wish you were poor so that you would be willing to marry me. She—I am far more generous than you are, evidently. I wish that you were rich so that I might be willing to marry you.—Truth.

Teacher—Well, Tommy, you were not present yesterday; were you detained at home in consequence of the inclemency of the weather? Tommy—No, ma'am; I couldn't 'cause 'cause of the rain.—Tit-Bits.

Hojack—Did you hear how Skidmore disgraced his family at church last Sunday? Tomkid—No, how was it? Hojack—The minister read two chapters from the Acts, and he insisted on going out between them.—Judge.

Jones—I don't think Mr. Betterdays ever enjoyed her money so much as she does now. Mrs. Jones—Why, she lost her money some years ago. Jones—True, but it has supplied her with the unfailing topic of conversation ever since.—Truth.

"Father," said Johnny Iroside, "how big a fish did you ever catch?" "I caught a catfish once, Johnny," replied Deacon Iroside, "that weighed

—." The good man stopped short, looked fixedly at his youngest son, and resumed, in an altered tone: "John, this is Sunday."—Jackson Citizen.

MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

Government Experts Study on Board the Arizona and Quickstep.

One of the most interesting features contained in the annual report of United States Fish Commissioner Macdonald for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1895, will be that relating to the menhaden fisheries along the coasts of New York, New England and New Jersey. This portion of the report has been completed, and will be transmitted to congress with that of the commission.

For years the two chief branches of the fishing industry have been in conflict, the hook-and-line market fishermen, with their powerful allies, the salt-water anglers, being the aggressors, the menhaden purse seiners their opponents. The former charge the latter with materially diminishing the supply of food fishes by catching them in vast quantities in their purse nets and grinding them with menhaden to make oil and fertilizers. This allegation is denied by the purse seiners, who admit that occasionally large numbers of food fishes have been caught by them. Such captures it is claimed are very rare, and whether sent to market or ground for scrap and oil in the factories, the total amount so taken is hardly appreciable when compared with the total catch of the commercial fisheries. Furthermore, the purse seiners claim that this occasional taking of food fish by them is far less objectionable than cases that have often happened in the market food fishery, where quantities of fish have been taken to sea from New York and other ports and thrown overboard by the crews of the fishing vessels, because there was no demand for the fish and no facilities for keeping them.

With the view of obtaining definite data upon which to base conclusions in regard to the dispute, the United States commissioner of fisheries decided to place upon two menhaden steamers trained experts, to remain with the vessels during the entire season. These were given strict instructions to keep accurate records of the number and species of fish taken, the locality in which taken, and the final disposition of the same. The two vessels selected were from different sections of the coast, and during their cruises covered the full area of the fishing grounds, from Maine to North Carolina.

The taking of menhaden (Brevoortia tyrannus) for the purpose of converting them into oil and guano, is one of the most prominent fisheries prosecuted with vessels on the eastern coast of the United States. The fishery is carried on every coast state from Maine to North Carolina, inclusive, with the exception of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is very extensive in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Virginia. The shore industry dependent on the fishery is very important, affording employment to many persons and representing large investments.

At the present time between fifty and fifty-five menhaden factories are in operation annually; the value of the plant is about \$925,000, and the additional cash capital is \$700,000. The number of persons employed as factory hands and in other capacities about the factories is about 1,600. The vessels engaged in taking the menhaden and in transporting the catch number about 135, worth, with their apparatus and outfit, over \$360,000. The fishermen number about 1,800. The total investment in this industry is fully \$2,580,000. The number of fish taken and the quantity of oil and fertilizer prepared annually vary considerably from year to year. Some years over 700,000,000 fish have been handled by the factories.

Clarence Latimer, an employee of W. P. Hay, teacher of zoology in the Washington City High school; E. F. Locke, field agent, and Andrew E. Marchalk were detailed to prosecute the inquiry concerning the fisheries. The steamers Quickstep and Arizona of New London, and the J. W. Hawkins of Onancock, Va., were chosen for observations. The agents were instructed to keep a minute record of all operations. That season was considered a representative one. The Quickstep mostly frequented the outer coast of Long Island, the Arizona in Long Island Sound and off the adjacent coasts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the Hawkins in Chesapeake bay, along the Maine coast and in Boston harbor.

During the time when the observations were conducted on the Quickstep, that is from May 16 to June 21, the catch of that vessel was 2,532,000 menhaden. The number of menhaden taken by the Arizona in the remainder of the season was 16,174,000. The combined catch of these two vessels while their operations were being studied by agents of the commission was therefore 18,706,000 menhaden. The Arizona took about 5,870,000 fish before June 22, and during the entire season obtained 22,000,000 menhaden. The catch in 1894 was the largest in the history of the vessel, with the exception of one season, when nearly 23,000,000 were secured. The catch of the steamer J. W. Hawkins during the year 1894 was 3,801,355 menhaden.

The inquiries of the commission thus related to and completely covered the fishing operations, during which 27,965,755 menhaden were caught, this quantity representing about one-twentieth of the total yield of menhaden in 1894, and affording, with the other data obtained, a reasonable basis for generalizations on certain important points.

The number of other fish taken with the menhaden was 94,795. Of these, 63,893 were what are ordinarily termed foodfish, and 302 were of no recognized value as food. The former consisted chiefly of a fish useful in the manufacture of oil and fertilizer in addition to having considerable value as food and bait. Omitting these the number of foodfish taken was 6,990.

More alewives were taken than all other fish combined. Over 98,000 appear in the returns, nearly all being caught on the New England coast by one vessel; about half were obtained at one haul in Boston harbor. These fish were usually among schools of menhaden, although in some instances the alewives greatly outnumbered the menhaden, and appeared to be unmingled with other fish. The fish of which the next largest number was taken was the bluefish. Only a few single seine hauls yielded a noteworthy number of bluefish, the bulk of the catch being made up of fish taken in small quantities in numerous hauls. The aggregate number was 2,

274. The largest number secured in one haul was 140; this was in Chesapeake Bay.

The Arizona did not fish south of Delaware and took the largest number of menhaden on the outer coasts of New York and New Jersey, and in New York and Delaware Bays. The J. W. Hawkins, on the other hand, fished from North Carolina to Maine, but secured by far the most fish in Chesapeake Bay and on the western Maine coast.

The steamer Arizona took 18,706,800 menhaden in the following locations: Long Island Sound, 448,800; New York Bay, 1,009,000; Nopesague Bay, 423,000; Gardiner's Bay, 520,000; Delaware Bay, 9,565,500; off Massachusetts coast, 15,000; off Rhode Island coast, 3,083,500; off New Jersey coast, 6,153,500; off Delaware coast, 938,000.

The 2,238,950 menhaden taken by J. W. Hawkins were distributed as follows: Maine coast, 955,850; Massachusetts coast, 540,000; Long Island Sound, 95,000; New Jersey coast, 30,000; Atlantic coast, Maryland, 877,000; Atlantic coast, Virginia, 408,800; Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, 6,233,000; North Carolina coast, 377,000.

More fish were taken between one and two miles from shore than within any other distances; more than half were caught within two miles of shore, and more than two-thirds under three miles from shore. Less than two-thirds of the total yield were obtained five miles or more from land, and a large part of the fish thus shown was secured in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The furthest distance from shore at which the Arizona fished was nine and one-half miles; this was in Delaware Bay. The J. W. Hawkins took fish nine and one-eighth miles off Wilmitt Point, Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay. None of the fishing of these vessels in the open ocean was so far from land, and most of it was under two miles from shore.

The largest average hauls were made under one mile from shore and the next largest between one and two miles. Between three and five miles from shore the average number was more than elsewhere. Considerably more than half the menhaden taken by the Arizona were obtained in August and September. The largest catch of the Hawkins was in September.

The observation of the commission's agents proved that, as a general thing, not enough desirable food fish are taken by the menhaden steamers to keep the vessels' crews regularly supplied with fresh fish. As a rule all the food fish caught are eaten by the crews or by the factory hands, but it occasionally happens that schools of bluefish, butterfish, shad, river herring, etc., are taken, and more fish are thus provided than can be consumed.

The observations of the agents on the Arizona indicated that of all the enemies of the menhaden the bluefish appear to be the most destructive. This predaceous fish destroys immense numbers of menhaden in pure wantonness, killing several times as many as are actually eaten. Each of the fifty stomachs of bluefish examined by Mr. Marchalk contained fragments of menhaden, but none had a whole fish.

Sharks also destroy immense quantities of menhaden, but do less damage to the fishery than do the bluefish, in that they consume the menhaden quietly and do not, as a rule, scatter the schools. Two bluefish will cause more disturbance in a body of menhaden than a dozen sharks. On the size and fatness of the fish depend, to a considerable degree, the financial success of the industry. Some years, during the greater part of the season, especially in the more southern waters, the fish are very lean and yield practically no oil. In the Chesapeake a million fish have frequently been known to produce less than a barrel of oil in July, 1893, the steamer L. N. Vessey caught 2,000 barrels of menhaden, (equivalent to about 700,000 fish,) which yielded only six gallons of oil.

The fish taken on the New England coast always average larger and fatter than those obtained elsewhere. The menhaden caught by the steamer J. W. Hawkins on the Maine and Massachu-

setts coasts in June, July and August were from ten to twelve inches long, averaging eleven inches. The quantity of oil produced was from eight to twelve gallons per one thousand fish, although the menhaden taken in Boston harbor in August yielded fourteen and one-half gallons per one thousand, and these caught about September 1 produced sixteen to eighteen gallons.

The menhaden caught on the coasts of New York, New Jersey and Delaware were from six to twelve inches long, the average prior to October being rather under nine inches, while in October and November the average was ten and one-half or eleven inches. At times in July the schools were made up of menhaden, showing an unusually large variation in size, some hauls consisting of fish as small as six inches and as large as twelve inches, with every gradation between those limits.

The largest menhaden observed during 1894 was taken by the J. W. Hawkins, July 27, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, Maine. The fish was fourteen inches long and weighed one pound and fourteen ounces.

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